

[April 28th, 1890.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira, where policies of insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:	
Total assets.....	£ 10,800,600
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,321,670
Surplus.....	£ 4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	313,385
Total Insurance in Force.....	£ 114,460,256
New Business done during 1888.....	£ 34,069,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA NO. 171
RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD'D

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara.
Telephone No. 327.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks
Authorized 1910

Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Minas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

O'Neill, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Condecheiro Sampaio.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 29th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £ 12,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £ 6,000,000

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserve Fund.... £ 450,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

THE RIO NEWS.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment in Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$100 per annum for Brazil

\$10.00 or £2 annual (as when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 62 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1890.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, FERNANBIKO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 360,000

Draws on:

Messrs. G. LYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.,
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & CO.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & CO.,
HAMBURG,

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRASIL.

22, Rua da Alfândega, 22

Capital (Gold) .. Rs. 90,000,000\$000
With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas..... Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Berlin

Banque d'Anvers..... Bruxelles

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Milan

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... Oporto

Messrs. G. Amisne & Co., agents..... and other Portuguese cities

Buenos Ayres

Montevideo

Resario

New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Disconto Berlin, and branches
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg

England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
International Bank of London, Limited
London

France Société Lyonnaise
Spain Caja de Pensiones and branches

Belgium H. Allert de Bry & Co., Antwerp
Buenos Ayres, Branches, and correspondents

Italy Meunier & Co., Naples

Portugal Banco Pichola & Co., New York

United States G. Anisick & Co., New York

Uruguay Ernesto Tompkins & Co., Montevideo

Argentine Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres
and other countries.

Allows 3% p. a. interest on account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months

5% p. a. for 5 to 6 months

6% p. a. for 6 to 12 months

Exercises agency for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah, Directors

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" " Brazil

" " River Plate

" " China, Japan

" " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

Rio — Antwerp, Bremen..... 100 Marks, 100\$000

" — New York or Bremen..... 1,000 " 150\$000

" — Lisbon..... 500 " 75\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & CO., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 60. Rio de Janeiro.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of *The Rio News* of January 21st, containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposé of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this port, may still be obtained at this office.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c., FROM BRAZIL

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

Wanted, for prompt payment, cash or exchange, 1 Circula of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions of all kinds excepted.

Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

To let.—A furnished house, in a healthy situation, for five months. Apply: Caixa da Correio Geral.

Situation wanted by an experienced merchant, knowing perfectly bookkeeping and the English, Spanish, French and German languages. First rate references. Please address "A. Z. 101" in the office of *The Rio News* (Caixa A).

A gentleman engaged in the city desires part board and residence in a private family, in Rio de Janeiro, where cheerful society and occasional music may be obtained. Highest references given. H. A. B., Caixa da Correio No. 265.

Political Documents.

The Editor of this paper will cheerfully undertake to receive and distribute books, pamphlets and papers sent here for gratuitous circulation. Authors of papers on political and economic questions, desiring to contribute something toward the organization of constitutional representative institutions in Brazil, will find this a convenient way to reach men who will read and appreciate their discussions.

Address: *The Rio News*,

(Caixa A.) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1890.

The continued arrests of private individuals on vague charges of sedition, and the insane clamor of the semi-official press for stronger repressive measures, is doing more than the government may think to unsettle confidence and arouse discontent.

No one will dispute the assumption that the great majority of the population, either of this city, or of the whole country, desire peace and security for the ordinary transaction of business. There may be a few theatrical agitators, mostly immature boys, who want disorder and uncertainty in order to win a little local distinction, but it is true indeed that these fellows ever reach the point of becoming genuine revolutionists. If the government adopts the policy of using repressive measures every time one of these youngsters beats upon his breast, or of crying sedition every time any one ventures to criticize a public act, then all hope of a peaceful organization of the republic must be laid aside. The repression of all criticism and opposition is not the way to restore liberty and establish free institutions. It is an abuse of authority which is more likely to lead to a despotic form of government, like that so long ruling at the River Plate, than to a republic. The experience through which Brazil is now passing must have a determining influence on the future of the country, and will go far to decide whether we are to have free representative institutions or a centralized despotism. Free discussion is absolutely necessary for the education of the people. It may not hasten organization, but it will help to educate the people and will tend to clothe them with a dignity and independence which they have thus far never known. One of the bad results of the repressive measures and imaginary seditions is already apparent. Immediately after the revolution no one dreamed of anything else but a constituent assembly for the discussion and adoption of a constitution; now the whole country is clamoring for the adoption of the constitution by a plebiscite, or its promulgation by decree—and for the openly-expressed reason that the people want this period of transition terminated by the quickest process possible, and because they fear the results of submitting the question to discussion. This is certainly not complimentary or creditable to the provisional government, for it is a manifest expression of a lack of confidence. Either the public has lost faith in the impartiality and good intentions of the provisional government, or they are so tired of uncertainty and constant alarms that the quickest solution, even if the most objectionable, is most preferred.

ANOTHER phase of the present situation is the clearly-apparent tendency toward a centralized, dictatorial republic, rather than a decentralized, federal system. The disfavor manifested toward the organization of

The new tariff project in the United States proposes a duty of 15 per cent. on hides. The object of the protectionists, apparently, is to destroy what little trade they now have with South America.

A report comes from Chili that a treaty has been made between Brazil, Peru and the Argentine Republic creating an alliance against Chili. The treaty is denied at Buenos Aires, but Sir Quintin has nothing to say about it. It is probably untrue, however.

Le Peñil Républicain declares that if Canada shaks off the yoke of *peyote Althor* it will be to idealize its independence, and the Yankees may, therefore, abandon all ideas that Canada means to join the American republic. Our colleague states the fact so positively, that it must be considered true.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the shares of the S. Paulo bank of emission, Ray Barbosa patent, were approved on the 19th inst.

A joint-stock dairy is in process of organization with a capital of 400,000\$. It will be known as the "Companhia de Leiteiros."

The second call, \$8 per share, on the shares of the Banco das Classes Laboriosas was made for the 25th, but the directors extended the time to the 30th.

Subscribers for shares in the "Manufactura de Fármacos" company will only receive 50 per cent. of their applications, excepting such as applied for 10 shares down.

The subscription lists of the "Segurança e Previdencia" company (mutual aid and insurance) were closed on the 23rd; the capital asked for, 500,000\$, was all taken.

The state of Espírito Santo seems to be advancing. It has lately repaid 30,000\$ advanced by the Treasury for urgent necessities, has all its debts paid up and a balance on hand.

The customs receipts of Parahyba thus far this year have been as follows: January 31, \$988,642; February 55,800\$ and March 22,300\$. The returns have just been received by telegraph.

On the 19th the payment of £8,783, 13. 11 was authorized for material furnished by Messrs. Duvivier & Co. for the water supply works, recently taken from the control of S. Frontin.

The "Nacional de Álcools Extratinos" company was duly organized on the 22nd, and on the same day the "Fábrica de Vidros e Crystais do Brasil" company, capital 400,000\$, was also organized.

On the 25th one of the local journals mentions a report that the Lloyd Brasileiro had purchased the Trapiche Reis. The Lloyd Brasileiro and Banco Constructor will own the whole republic before very long.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Caixa de Crédito Commercial on the 24th determined to change the name of their institution to the "Banco de Crédito Commercial" and increase the capital to 1,000,000\$.

The *Novidades*, less discreet than the *Dario Oficial*, gives the names of the organizers of the Para regional bank. They are Barão de Hiapaba, John Mackee, José Paes de Carvalho, Emilio A. do Castro Martins, Francisco Lete Chernom and Jânio Guilleberto da Costa e Cunha.

The illustrations directory of this enterprise (Lloyd Brasileiro) took charge yesterday of their duties; it is one of those of the greatest future for our fatherland and of extended horizon for all who have collaborated in it." — *Dario do Commercio*, April 23rd. Perhaps so, colleague!

On the 23rd the Associação Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul telegraphed the minister of finance that it was "intimately satisfied" with his bank, to be established in that state. Familiarity breeds contempt, is an old saying; perhaps intimacy will lead to similar results in Rio Grande do Sul.

A quorum of stockholders in the Compressed Air company did not respond to the invitation to meet for organization on the 25th and another meeting was called for the 26th, when the company was organized. The directors elected are: Srs. Henrique Brantle, Francisco José da Silva Rocha and José Ricardo Argusio Leal. The capital is 2,000,000\$.

Sr. Curvello, who was sent as special treasury delegate to look after the smugglers on the Rio Grande do Sul frontier, has been relieved at his request and Sr. Bernardo do Amaral Savage takes charge of the post. A telegram dated on the 23rd states that the Argentine authorities had consented to permit Brazilian officers to follow smugglers over the frontier.

There were three proposals for the São Paulo municipal loan of 4,000,000\$ opened on the 24th, none of which were wholly acceptable. Mr. A. J. P. Hargreaves offered the loan at 80, the interest to be 4½% gold, for a foreign syndicate; Mr. Henning Weight offered at 92, interest 7½%; and Sr. Freitas Paravans [for the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio] offered at 92, interest 5½%. All required a mortgage on municipal revenues as a security. We hear the first is preferred, but that modifications are asked in the conditions.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 26th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold, 47 d.; do do in U. S. com 1\$66,65 per £1 sterl. 47 35cts. do 1\$60 (U. S. com) Brazilian gold, 47 35cts. do £1 sterl. in Brazilian gold, 47 35cts.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 20½ il.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper), 7½ il. per £1.

Value of £1 per £1 80 per £1 sterl. 47 35cts.

Value of £1 sterl. 47 35cts.

EXCHANGE.

April 22—Official rates at the banks were 21 on London, 45½ on Paris and 65½ on Hamburg at 40 d.; 37½ on Paris on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling reported at 20½—21 and commercial quoted at 20½—21 35cts. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 and reckoned with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$350 for cash and buyers at 11\$370 for the 30th.

April 23—The banks opened at 21 on London, but the market was flat and early in the day the sterling rate was reduced to 20½. There appeared to be a good deal of movement and business was reported at 20½—21 for bank, with some trifling amounts of commercial sterling done at 20½. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 and closed with sellers at this price, buyers at 11\$350.

April 24—The Banco Commercial opened at 20½, the others at 20½, but bills were not to be had at the lower rate even early in the day. In the afternoon 20½ was posted at all the banks, and the market was still flat at the close.

Brokers appeared fairly busy, and transactions were reported in bank sterling on bankers at the extremes of 20½—20½, 21½, at 20½ from second hands and on London offices at 20½. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 20½—20½. Sovereigns were quoted at 11\$350, 650 and 11\$360, closing with buyers at 11\$350 for cash, 11\$350 for the 30th, sellers at 11\$370 for cash.

April 25—Official rates were 20½ on London, 46½—46 on Paris and 57½—58 on Hamburg at 90 d.; 38½—39½ on New York at sight. The market was strong and bank sterling was reported direct at 20½—20 15½. From second hands business was done at 20½—20 15½ during the day, but these rates were not obtainable in the afternoon, and the firmness in the market was said to be caused by the "Bear" covering. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20½—20 15½. Sovereigns sold at 11\$360, and closed with buyers at 11\$340, sellers at 11\$360 for cash, buyers at 11\$340 for the 30th.

April 26—The market opened at 20½, with bank sterling direct to be had at 20½ without difficulty. Official rates during the day were 20½—20 15½ on London, 46½—46 on Paris and 56½—57½ on Hamburg at 90 d.; 38½—39½ on New York at sight. The business tone was moderate at 20½—20 15½ for bank sterling direct and 20½—21 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20½—20 15½. The market is reported unsettled with commercial exchange very scarce. In the afternoon a much flatter feeling was apparent and 20½ was not readily obtained at the banks.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 22—
1,000 Sovereigns..... 11\$320
4 Five per cent. apolices..... 960 000
17 do 927 000
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de Brasil, 6% 92 000
775 Banco Agrícola 51 000
206 do 900 000
24 Banco do Brasil 397 000
16 Caixa Creditos Commercial 288 000
100 Banco Colonizador e Agricola 113 000
800 Banco Construtor 66 500
100 Banco dos Estados Unidos 11 500
100 Banco Industrial 42 000
1,125 Banco Lavra e Commercio 91 000
150 do 91 500
100 do 92 000
200 do 92 500
100 do 93 000
100 Banco Nacional 1,300 000
100 do 94 000
270 do 95 000
400 do 95 500
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state institutions, the maintenance of national supervision over petty local concerns, the extension and strengthening of central authority, and the many acts of arbitrary power occurring here and elsewhere, under the protection and for the interests of the central government, are all clear indications of the tendency to which we allude. Logically, if Brazil is to be a federal republic composed of self-governing states, then the state governments ought to be organized first. Without these there will be nothing to federate. The two or three instances where local action has been taken toward such organization have been signally and mysteriously suppressed. The continued appointment of regular army officers to civil governorships is another indication of a purpose to maintain the centre and source of all authority in this capital. Then, in addition, the recent organization of a new cabinet department based principally on a service (public instruction) which in a federal republic should be left wholly to the control of the states, is direct evidence of a change of purpose among the ministers themselves. Whether a centralized republic composed of departments governed by appointed prefects is better than one of federated states governing themselves, may still be an open question, but it would be well were the government to stick to one of the two systems rather than to the inconsistent combination now apparent.

We must confess to a feeling of decided relief over the adjournment of the Pan-American Congress at Washington. Though assembled for the best of purposes—the better political and commercial union of American nations—it has been so hampered by selfish interest and narrow views, that its usefulness passed away almost before its organization was completed. Could it have achieved a common political understanding in regard to the questions likely to affect the western continent, could it have improved and extended commercial relations between these new-world nations, could it have secured uniform coinage, weights, measures, customs and maritime regulations, and could it have founded an international court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, it would have achieved one of the grandest works of the world's history. But these results soon became absolutely unattainable—and that, in our opinion, through the abominable policy of the protectionists of the United States. It is a bitter confession for an American to make, but the truth is that the United States has played a part in this Congress which can not be considered in any other light than as discreditable to her wealth, power and intelligence. To invite the attendance of a number of smaller foreign states at a congress for the purpose of bewildering them by an exhibition of American progress and wealth, and then to try and over-reach them in a commercial agreement, is most decidedly discreditable. While we asked for everything, we were prepared to yield nothing. It may be that these foreign guests will return home fully impressed with the wealth and progress of the United States, but they will also bring home with them an impression of American selfishness and commercial narrowness which will not be forgotten for many years. In fact, the unfavorable impression received of American restrictions on trade and of American unfairness and greediness in commercial negotiation with weaker powers, will more than counterbalance the favorable impressions received. The great republic could have yielded everything and still have been the chief gainer in the bargain, but she yielded nothing, loses everything, and indefinitely postpones the day of commercial union between the nations of this continent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Taubaté, S. Paulo, is crowing because it has 2,000 voters. The candidates will not see it in the same light.

—Casa Branca, S. Paulo, is to have two postmen instead of one. The republican club there swelled this laver.

—A coasting steamship line has been organized in Rio Grande do Sul for service between that state and Rio de Janeiro.

—It is satisfactory to note that the parish of "Curral d'El Rey," Salaré, Minas Geraes, has had its name changed to "Bello Horizonte."

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the purchase of 500 copies of a work on the chorography of the state for the public schools.

—The S. Paulo provisional municipal government is considering a project to construct an avenue, 100 metres wide, right around the city.

—Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is in a bad way.

According to the special correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, the town clock goes too fast.

—The man who manages the funerals in the capital of Rio de Janeiro has been authorized to sell stamps. Are they for the permits, or for the deal?

—A telegram received by the minister of finance from the 23rd advised the capture by the Rio Grande do Sul authorities of contraband goods valued at \$200,000.

—The Bahia telegrams report that the police are investigating the late terrible disaster there. This may serve to amuse the police, but as no one is to be hung, where is the use of it?

—On the 19th the governor of Rio de Janeiro recognized the claim of Nova Friburgo to have two notaries-public, and promptly appointed the second man. Both now will starve, probably.

—A telegram published here on the 23rd leads us to believe that the people of Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, were not inclined to rejoice upon the anniversary of the martyrdom of Tiradentes.

—It is reported that an important contraband has been seized at Pernambuco by the customs officials, which was concealed in a false bottom of a steamer, the commander of which has been arrested.

—The fight over the children in Tanahá seems to continue. The parish priest has recently announced that religious instruction can be obtained by children and adults at 6 p. m. on Sundays at his church.

—The police delegate of Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, matches the vagabonds through the streets to the music of a drum and offers their services to the highest bidder, in the intense amusement of the population.

—If the repeatedly published telegrams are reliable, the capital of the state of Minas Geraes will be removed from Ouro Preto to some other locality. Ouro Preto seems to have disagreeable effects on people just now.

—In São Paulo all male citizens under 21 years of age who are married, military officers, graduates of institutions of learning (bachelors and doctors) and clergymen in holy orders, are permitted to register as voters.

—The sub-treasury at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, was robbed of \$3,000 in nickel a few days since. May be imagined, the thief did not carry it away in his shoulder. The treasurer made up the loss from his own pocket.

—Ex-minister Demetrio Ribeiro is publicly advocating the candidacy of Benjamin Constant, minister of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, for the first President of the republic. Would it not be well to create a republic first?

—According to published telegrams the platform of the newly appointed governor of Pernambuco is perfectly satisfactory. He proposes to follow his predecessor's steps in guaranteeing peace and justice and restraining anarchy; and no man could say fairer!

—According to the report of the chief of the medical commission sent to Cormimá last November and published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 25th inst., Cormimá, Matto Grosso, offers an enticement to residents in other cities to change their abodes.

—On the 14th the minister of interior notified the governors of states that they are granted six months to organize their respective animal vaccination services, after which time he will give them no further assistance than the supply of vaccine matter in cases of epidemic.

—A Doctor Doria, who from his name appears to be a relative of Barão de Lareira, the ex-minister of empire, was arrested on the 23rd at Curitiba, Paraná, for making a violent attack upon the government on the 21st in a speech. He has been sent to Rio for trial by the military commission.

—On the 23rd telegrams were published here noticing police interference with the *Correio de Santos* and stating that a cavalry force had been sent to Santos from S. Paulo.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the post-master at Santos to pay \$350 per month rent for the building occupied by him. As \$4,000 per annum represents at 5 per cent, a capital of \$80,000, could not the post-office authorities buy a house in Santos for something less than this sum?

—The clerk of the police sub-delegate at Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, said he would resign rather than buy books to keep the civil registry, and kept his notes on bits of paper. The minister of the interior on the 17th ordered the books to be supplied to this unruly police authority, instead of sending him to "plant putatas" somewhere.

—On the 24th inst. the remains of Charles Rillyvilles, a prospector of the second French emperor, who died at Niethery, Rio de Janeiro, were removed to a mausoleum erected in his honor by the state. The consul and principal representatives of the French colony were present, besides the governor of the state and other authorities.

—A body of immigrant tinkers, said to be Greek gypsies, have been carrying things with a high hand in Rio de Janeiro near Campos. Their mode of procedure was to offer their professional services to sugar planters and demand very high remuneration, and they enforced compliance by "lifting" cattle and horses. One account says that 61 are in the jail at Campos, but a very large number is reported to be still on the war-path.

—The police delegate reports examining the bones of a male found where a cemetery formerly existed at Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, among which was an iron hand cuff broken with a brass padlock. The condition of the bones rendered any identification impossible, but they are supposed to be the remains of one Motta Coqueira who was hung at Macaé some 35 years ago handcuffed, and buried in the same condition. The man was convicted of a horrid murder and his conviction and death formed the subject of a romance published here some years ago.

—On the 18th a Portuguese was arrested and put into prison in Santos for some cause of slight importance. On Sunday night three policemen ran across a party of Portuguese carrying walking sticks, which they took away from them *saudceramente*. This angered the Portuguese, so that they at once assembled a mob of about 80 men, all armed with guns, knives and sticks, who made an assault on the three policemen and gravely wounded two of them. Eleven of the mob were afterwards arrested, but the feeling against the petty tyranny of the police still runs high, and may lead to further trouble.

—The administration of the provisional governor of Bahia, Sr. Manuel Vicentino Pereira, appears to have been so objectionable to the people of that city that a popular meeting was called for the 26th to petition Marshal Deodoro for his removal. The governor applied to the military authorities for a force to suppress the movement, which was refused him—the military officers evidently being in league with the populace. The governor thereupon telegraphed his resignation to Rio, which was promptly accepted and Lieut. Gen. Hermes Ernesto da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro and commander of the military forces in Bahia, was appointed provisional governor *ad interim*. The new governor took charge of affairs on the 26th and order was promptly restored.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway is called for the 8th inst. to consider another fusion project with the Leopoldina company.

—On the 24th the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tramway were invited to transfer their shares to the Banco Constructor, they receiving \$237 per \$100 share on transfer.

—The commission appointed by the minister of agriculture to examine and report upon the D. Thereza Christina railway, the Tubarão mines, etc., left for its field of labor on the 24th inst.

—A dividend of 14% was authorized at the general meeting of the Mogiana line on the 20th. At the same time the salary of the president of the company was raised to \$18,000 per annum, and the annual remuneration of the directors was fixed at \$2,400 each.

—*O País* on the 23rd says: "We are acquainted with a proposition presented by the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos Railway company, with the necessary majority, for a fusion with the Leopoldina Railway company, the Macaé and Campos company receiving \$6,000,000 in cash, or in 6% per cent. debentures, besides \$9,000,000 in shares of the reorganized company, there pertaining to each Macaé share \$100 in money and \$50 in shares. We also hear that there will be presented by one of the most important banks, representing a syndicate in this city, a proposal which is connected with the voyage of an important capitalist and banker who should leave for Europe early in May. The contemplated fusion of the Macaé and Campos and Leopoldina companies appears to us of great economic importance, resulting, perhaps, in the greatest railway of Brazil."

—The receipts of the Minas and Rio railway in 1889 amounted to \$86,126,960 and the expenditures \$53,478,750, leaving a surplus of \$28,648,210. The road carried 79,246 head of cattle during the year, from which the Minas and Rio line received \$49,776,320 and the D. Pedro II line (Central do Brasil) about \$35,000.

—The general meeting of the Mogiana company on the 20th was somewhat stormy over the proposed fusion of the main line with its extension into Minas (guaranteed) and its branches. No conclusion was reached until a compromise was effected, by which the present reserve fund (cash and shares) shall be distributed *pro rata* among the trunk line shareholders, and that \$1,500 whole shares shall be distributed proportionately among the 70,000 shares of the trunk line and the 8,750 of the Rio Grande extension.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is asserted that the departures of working people from the Argentine Republic now outnumbers the arrivals.

—It is announced that Dr. Carlos María Ramirez declines the appointment of Uruguayan minister to Brazil.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 23d the sale of the railways of that province has not yet been consummated.

—The Brazilian legation at Montevideo having purchased a residence, the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires now proposes to purchase the "Palace Seeler" for a similar purpose.

—Col. Lorenzo Latorre, ex-dictator of Uruguay, has arrived in Buenos Aires where he intends to fix his residence. He was not permitted to land in Uruguay.

—It is stated that the repairs on the *Abrirante Brown* will cost about £100,000. What an expense for a bankrupt country, which requires a costly ironclad about as much as a log requires a sealskin jacket!

—By forging stamps and signatures a young Italian *despachante* at the Buenos Aires custom house has been able to secure at least \$200,000 by fraud. He made his escape in time, and the authorities are now investigating the matter.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th says that the vice-president of the republic, Sr. Pellegrini, has addressed a letter to President Celman attributing the present crisis to the abuse of loans and the system of mortgaging the future. He points out that the government requires 150 millions to pay interest on its foreign debt, for which it has only 24 millions. He urges economy and labor—but extremely distasteful to the Argentine—and opposes the projected new loan. He does not consider the present issue of currency excessive, and asks for a revision of the law of mortgages.

—On the 14th inst. the President of Uruguay sent two messages to Congress. One explains that the deficit on February 28th last amounted to \$2,834,213, to which must be added \$900,000 more as the probable deficit up to 30th June next. To meet this, he recommends a new 6% loan. The second message referred to extraordinary and sundry expenses of the cabinet departments for April, May and June, amounting to \$132,000. When our Platine neighbors adopt the rule of holding their ministers responsible for spending anything over the appropriations, then perhaps they will be able to prevent these abuses.

—The present situation is all the more serious as the majority of the so-called free banks are in a critical condition; their balance-sheets are unique in the records of banking; they are a scandal on the fair name of the country; the banks, with large capital, large issues, no reserves, no cash, so to say, are a financial barbarism; they are not worthy of the name of banks and the sooner they are wound up the better. Such is the gravity of the situation that Argentine newspapers actually announce that some of these banks have considerably exceeded their authorized issue of paper money; this means that there are flagrant issues of paper money in the Republic. One paper goes so far as to state that the Bank of Cordoba has exceeded its legal issue by 15 millions, that the National bank of this city for the sake of national decorum took up that excess of issue and returned it to the Cordoba bank to be burnt; that bank has actually again issued those notes, and that legal proceedings are imminent in consequence. Such proceedings are a sorry verdict on the free banking law. On the heels of such ugly rumors comes the unexpected resignation of the president of the board of inspection of so-called free banks. Furthermore, there are rumors that those free banks are unable to pay to the national government the bills they owe on account of issue of the old paper issues. It is needless to add to this lugubrious record, that the majority are beginning to doubt the possibility of the provinces paying the service on the gold debts they contracted to start these free banks. Verily, all this points to financial chaos, and sooner or later the national government will be obliged to liquidate nearly all the free banks and take over the provincial gold debts.—*Standard*, Buenos Aires, April 3.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 13th states that the export of coffee to Europe direct from that port during the last quarter amounted to 32,057 bags.

—Mr. C. Czarnikow, in his price current dated on March 21st, says: A largely increased estimate of the forthcoming crop of Rio has had a most depressing effect upon the terminal markets this week and yesterday there were free sellers at 2s 6d.—3s below the previous day's quotation, and in some instances prices were 7s under those of last week; a more confident time, however, has since developed, and a recovery of fully 2s per cwt. has resulted.

—The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Telegram*:

The Jamaica papers publish the following: "His Excellency the Governor, by proclamation, has prohibited the importation into the island of seeds or plants, or any description of earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, that may have come either directly or indirectly from the republic of Brazil." No reason is assigned for this prohibition.

Standing by itself this paragraph seems extraordinary, and calls for some explanation—which we are happy to be able to furnish. The governor of Jamaica, however, is evidently unaware that the Brazilian coffee epidemic, *hemerelia restatrix*, he is thus endeavoring to ward off from the island has already appeared in Central America. This is the more strange since the fact is already known in England, as the following clipping from the *World* of London indicates:

The cultivation of coffee in Jamaica and some other islands of the West Indies, though on a smaller scale than formerly, is of sufficient importance to induce us to warn planters engaged in this industry of the unblotted appearance of the much dreaded and fatal *hemerelia restatrix*, or coffee leaf blight, in the states of Central America. How vast it located in that part of the American continent is not within our knowledge; all we can do is to give timely warning to our West Indian planting friends who, if severely restrictive measures are not adopted, will assuredly find this most destructive pest amongst them before long, despite the expense of sea between them.—*Panama Star* and *Herald*, March 8th.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are 69 applicants for 7 vacancies in the postoffice, and all of them are not happy.

—Rio is a funny place taken all around. The afternoon journals have all the morning's telegrams in them.

—O *Paiz* says the money issued by the French government during the original revolution was called *angonizido*. This can hardly be Portuguese for *usignado*?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* announced the deaths of two barons on the 21st. Portugal will keep the supply up, now that the "industria nacional" has received a check.

—A correspondent of a local journal says that it is a false idea to suppose that the land along railroads which appears to be abandoned, is really so. The planters are letting it out!

—We are deeply pained to see that the minister of interior has declined about a prior fellow who wished to be a school-teacher and police *sub-delegado* all at one and the same time.

—A fiscal has been appointed for tearing down the Santo Antonio hill. As his salary only commences with the inauguration of work, the presumption is that a serious attack on the hill is premeditated.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a report that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco would address a manifesto to the Pernambucan voters. Sr. Martins Jr. will have to take off his coat, if this sort of thing continues.

—There is apparently some hitch in the execution of the contract for the new numbers of the houses and the new street signs. It may afford some satisfaction to know that the *intendência* is going to take legal *providências*.

—The minister of finance has told the Treasury clerks who wanted more pay that Sr. Botafogo did not approve of their demand, and he, the minister agreed with Sr. Botafogo, who it appears can not be a candidate for political position.

—The republican directory of the state of Minas, seated in Lourdes, knows how to do it. An address to a minister is headed "Egregious fellow-citizen and pre-eminent chief of the Brazilian republican party, Quintino Bocaiuva."

—Is it not about time for the *Jornal* managers to make an example of the employé who is making fitfully errors in that paper? Six months of hard labor in the penitentiary would make the miserable wretch appreciate the value of such jokes.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 23rd the anxiety of the Pernambucan people that Gen. Simeão de Oliveira should remain there as governor, was nothing more or less than a conspiracy to embarrass the central government.

—The minister of the interior has declared that the Treasury can no longer pay the musicians at the Cathedral here.

—Sr. Julio Ribeiro, the eminent philologist, prefers the position of literary fiscal to that of professor of rhetoric and poetry in the ex-D. Pedro II college. At least this is the inference, for the eminent philologist has resigned the professorship.

—At a meeting of the Cooperative Portugueza on the 20th it was decided to establish a *monte-pão*, and the funds of subscribers who do not meet calls are destined to found a journal. The Cooperative offers inducements to recalcitrants, it appears.

—Sr. Silveira Jardim declared on the 21st that if Tiradentes were alive, he would be at "our side." A descendant of the martyr was at "our side" only a few months ago, and died in the hospital. To be sure he was not about 140 years old, as Tiradentes would have been on Monday last, if the martyr had been alive.

—The city *fiscas* have recently begun enforcing the ordinance against using the sidewalks for the transportation of burdens. Several porters have recently been fined 48 each for occupying the walks for this purpose. Let us hope that the hotel porter who carries a big tin box on his head, will be also included in the prohibition.

—Three of the Emperor's young pensioners, two in Paris, have recently asked to have their allowances continued to enable them to go with on their studies. The government ought to reform this mistaken practice at the earliest moment possible. Assistance should be given wherever possible, but better ways than subsidies ought to be found.

—On the 20th the meeting of the labor party elected Sr. R. J. Kinsman Beijamim, president, Carlos Almeida de Moraes and P. Caldeira, secretaries, together with a committee. The elect are provisional, but a decree from them will shortly settle their *heure standi*. We must confess we hardly know which to laugh at—the workmen or their officers.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Notícias* sounds the alarm relative to a supposed project of the São Paulo railway to fill up a part of Botafogo bay. The chances are that the railway company—like the public gardens improvement contractors—will deny any other purpose than those of improving the Botafogo beach. The *Gazeta* is right, however, in raising a timely protest.

—On the 23rd the *Diário de Notícias* hears that a treaty had been signed *ad referendum* between the United States of the North and Brazil by which the latter secures the abolition of the duties on sugar. The same authority states that 14,000,000 is thus secured to the Brazilian sugar planter annually. It is certainly a handsome present made by the United States of the North to the South.

—O *Paiz* on the 23rd tells a funny story about the Bahia medical "sharks" quarantining the Ger. str. *Porto Alegre*, because there was a consumptive patient on board, whom the *medicos* declared had yellow fever. The captain of the steamer very properly declined to be quarantined, and the passengers for Bahia came very near making a voyage to Europe, when the Bahia doctors decided to disinfest them and allowed them to land.

—A meeting of the French colony, called by the *charge d'affaires*, was held on the 22nd when it was declared that the French government would not consider a citizen to have lost his nationality by neglecting, or refusing, to register his rejection of Brazilian citizenship. A distinction was apparently drawn between tacit naturalization and action; it appears, therefore, that a Frenchman residing in Brazil may render himself subject to the duties of a Brazilian citizen here, and have the further privilege of being called upon for military service if he returns to France.

—There seems to be a great want of capable engineers in the republican ranks, since it is said that there has been named chief engineer of the *Ceará* reservoirs a young man who left the Polytechnic School scarcely one year ago. As this young man is the son of Col. Marca, director of the national iron foundry at Vila Franca, would seem that the astonishing success of that national establishment has encouraged the government to make the above nomination. We understand however, that suitable precautions were taken against all possible insincerity by inviting an experienced engineer to serve as assistant for the young man.

—The celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Brazilian proto-martyr of independence Tiradentes, on the 21st was very enthusiastic. The streets were crowded and fortunately the weather was very pleasant. The procession was formed of detachments of regular troops and policemen, of the fire department, schools, societies, etc. At night there was a meeting at the Casino Fluminense at which Gen. Deodoro was present, and Sr. Silva Jardim was official orator. A number of houses were illuminated, and a grand display of fire-works was held in the *Largo da Carioca*. The city was perfectly orderly, and the celebration of the death of Tiradentes was most decidedly a success. There was unfortunately a little uncertainty who Tiradentes was, but this fault will be remedied in the time, if the papers can be prevailed upon to write a short sketch of the man.

—The director of the Botanical Garden says sugar cane is "an exceedingly precious *graminéa*," He ought to know.

—According to the telegrams published here on the 24th the French soldiers seem to be advancing the wrong way in Dahomey.

—We are glad to note that Dr. Rangel Pestana has declined to serve as counsellor-at-law for the Banco dos Estados Unidos.

—By decree of the 10th the police force of this city has been increased to 2,000 officers and men. The old man is supposed to be the colonel commanding.

—Spreaders of alarming reports say the *bran-new banks* are spending too much money on their brass door-plates, and that "steaming" door-plates will be safe by-and-by.

—A man requested by the Treasury to pay taxes a second time was invited to leave his receipts for examination. He was too sharp for that little piece of "hanky-panky."

—The *campeões* in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court now want their salaries raised. It is certainly epidemic, or contagious, this disease of increased pay for no increase of work.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* seems to have a very poor opinion of the decree regulating instruction in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The summary of the *Gazeta*'s opinion is: *mão fraca para tudo!*

—On the 10th the vice-crown of the ex-D. Pedro II college, whose dismissal is reported to have been one of the causes for Sr. Aristides Lobo leaving the government, was reinstated in his position.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. reforms the statistical Bureau and specifies its duties. Sr. Cesário Alvim is no "shuck" in organizing regulations; let us see what the statistics organized will be worth.

—Owing to the quarantine at the River Plate against Brazil the *Messagerie Maritime* steamers leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of the month will not stop at Brazilian ports on the outward voyage except to leave the mails.

—The department of agriculture has requested Sr. Antônio da Silva Prado, a prominent citizen of S. Paulo, ex-senator and twice minister of agriculture, at present in Europe, to assume the supreme supervision of the immigration question.

—Sr. Martins Jr., the director of the republican party in Pernambuco, was recently reported to have left Rio for S. Paulo. Whether a manifestation is in view, or the approaching arrival of Sr. João Alfredo is the motive for a *passeio*, the deponent sayeth not.

—By decrees dated on the 12th Srs. Arthur Teixeira Macedo is appointed consular-general at New York, Antônio Joaquim Neto dos Reis at Trieste, José Fortunato da Silveira Buléto at Marseilles, and Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes goes from Marseilles to London.

—On the 24th the *Diário de Notícias* contradicts the report that the foreign minister will resign; and in another column virtually demands the deportation of Conde de Figueiredo. In a republic where all are firmly convinced of the righteousness of free institutions, there seems to be an uncommun amount of arbitrary threats in the air.

—According to the decree dated on the 18th the young gentlemen who stuck up the incendiary placards promised "to defend the republic with their proper blood, were this necessary." The extraction of a little inflammation by the application of a switch would have relieved these "old republicans" of a desire for further notoriety.

—Sr. Cesário Alvim, minister of interior, covered nearly all the administrative affairs that fall in the share of the department of agriculture in his exposition to Gen. Deodoro, but one escaped him. No. the slightest reference is made to the *advogados administrativos*, which Sr. Alvim must be aware were a heavy charge upon the department of agriculture, when Plancius was consul.

—On the 24th the *Gazeta de Notícias* very sensibly suggests a modification in the naturalization decree which will remove all objections to it. Our colleague suggests that all foreigners who do not register as Brazilian citizens at the electoral census held after the one now current, and who have not exercised any offices of public character, shall be considered to have chosen to remain citizens of their native countries.

—On the 25th O *Paiz* solemnly assures its readers that an ordinary sized pill of *cabaceira* administered to the patient 3 hours before the attack will cure intermittent fever. Well! Galen and Hippocrates prescribed similar remedies, but the medical sharp of the *Paiz* makes a serious mistake: the collywobjock should be carefully wrapped in a prayer to Our Lady of the Remedies and worn in the left hand corner of the right hand lower pocket of the waistcoat, if the patient is a man; it may be suspended by a pale green ribbon and worn between the shoulders in the case of a female. The cure will be more certain if the ribbon is apple green.

—A girl 16 years old poisoned herself with carbolic acid on the 25th, because she had failed to pass her examination at the normal school.

—A poet has published a volume of his productions, which he has entitled "Vies." The greatest of all, probably, was that of publishing the work.

—A Villa Isabel tramcar ran over a child 2 years old on the 25th. The poor little fellow will certainly lose an arm and probably his life. The driver escaped, as usual.

—Here is a nut for our foreign colleagues to figure on: The minister of war recently approved a contract to pay a man \$500 per kilogramme for carrying military stores to Guyana.

—The government has formally dismissed André Rebouças from his position in the Escola Politécnica and will fill the vacancy through the customary process of a competitive examination.

—If sword-canes are forbidden to be brought into this republic, national industry meets a demand for the article. Villainous looking weapons of this description are exposed in a window on the Rua do Doutor.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio Chinaman* new joke. They keep a sort of Joe-Miller and when inclined to be witty open the book and show the victim the paragraph. It is not a bad idea, and should prevent repeating the memorable *vamus* sometimes so annoyin.

—A gentleman recently returned here from Barraçana, Minas Geraes, has brought with him samples of *alga* chay, flax, wheat and Indian corn, of qualities much superior to those of the imported articles. Why does Brazil insist, then, upon importing inferior articles?

—From a recent order of the minister of marine it would appear that the dyings furnished men-of-war had too fast, and the commanding officers are ordered to exercise more vigilance in the matter. The minister is right; good physic is bad enough, therefore the bad article is to be rigorously shut out.

Two drunken sailors of the *Rio*, *Cumber*, discharging hore, attacked the steward on the 25th, and upon the mate interfering for his protection one of the men knocked him down with a shovel and the other literally beat him when down. The police have the sailors in charge and the mate is in hospital.

—At a meeting of the cabinet on the 25th it was determined to accept the clause as to arbitration adopted by the International American Congress at Washington and also that a special mission be sent to Chile to endeavor to secure the adherence of that country to the idea. Moreover, the cabinet propose to endeavor to secure a general disarmament on the western continent within five years.

—In view of sale of his newspaper, O *Paiz*, the Conde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos (Sr. João dos Reis) took leave of his subscribers on the 27th in a valedictory which will fill a place in the political history of the day. He claims to have used his wealth and influence freely in the creation of the republic, only to be betrayed and outraged in the end. We understand that the Conde is so incensed over the arrest of his brother and the bad faith of the government that he will withdraw from the country.

—The adjutant of the *gendarmerie* was both surprised and annoyed a few days since to find a notice in one of the Pacific steamers advising the passengers not to go on shore because of the fever. Of course he had the omnibus notice taken down at once. If now his mightiness will remember the quarantine regulations at Montevideo and the indignities suffered there, and if he will read the provisions of that famous sanitary convention, he will then see why it is desirable to keep passengers from landing.

—A serious fire occurred here on the night of the 24th, on the Rua da Saude near the corner of the Praça Municipal. The fire broke out in a warehouse occupied by a man who appears to have combined coffee-roasting and sack-making, the cause being doubtful. Two buildings were entirely consumed, and the coffee stores of the *Commercio e Lavraria* parking company were threatened. Water damaged a large quantity of coffee in the stores, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 bags. The exact quantity is not known nor is the extent of the damage.

—We regret to note that our colleague of the *Estado do Sul* considers one objection to a hotel in the *Passeio Público* as a mark of "exclusiveness," and reminds us that the public gardens of Paris, New York and London are "full of restaurants." Our good friend Morel is considerably mistaken on this point. He may be right, as to Paris, but as to London and New York he is altogether wrong. Beer gardens and "music hall parades" are not there considered desirable features for a public garden frequented by ladies and children.

—The arrest of Henrique de Carvalho on the 20th inst. and his close confinement at the police barracks, has naturally excited the keenest curiosity. It is not so long since that this individual's name appeared as the secretary of a new republican club, in which many prominent civilians and military men were members, among which Bezerra de Menezes and Major Solon, the Caesar of the revolution, were conspicuous. The search of the prisoner's house for incriminating papers, points in the exposure of some terrible conspiracy. No one will feel very sorry to see the famous Henrique, whose exploits as an alderman are not yet forgotten, kept in durance vile long enough for reparation, but we are all just a little nervous over these constant discoveries of conspiracies. No one can know just what moment will be the next.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 26th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
181,521,700\$	Jan.—July	5	Aplicances.....	20,000	1,100	1,050\$000—1,060\$000
119,600	do	4	do	1,000	1,000	1,000
18,017,300	Aug.—Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,140	1,150 00—0—1,150 00
31,639,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,070	1,050 00—1,100 00
109,694,000	do	4	1889.....	500	1,010	92 90—95 10

DEBENTURES.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Iragantina.....	200	195\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos e Carambola.....	200	192	—
1,133,200	July	6½	juiz de Fora e Paulista.....	200	180	—
515,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	5½	Leste da Bahia.....	300	180	180-200-0-1-182-000
5,000,000	do	5½	do gold.....	650	...	—
300,000	Jan.—July	7	Bragantina.....	100	90	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Maria das Flores.....	100	100 ^{1/2}	91 ^{1/2} —
300,000	do	7	Sapucahy.....	300	170	—
1,25,000	Jan.—July	7	do Iatebol do Rio Preto.....	650	44 ^{1/2}	—
1,600,000	Feb.—July	6	do.....	100	88	88 ^{1/2} -90 ^{1/2}
6,079,800	Jan.—July	6	Sorocabana.....	200	180	—
6,177,15 ²	Mar.—Sept.	6	União Valenciana.....	200	140	—
650,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold.....	650	...	—
Jan.—July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	—	
TRAMWAYS						
431,553	Jan.—July	6	Carreiros Urbanos.....	500	490	—
797,500	do	7	do.....	100	107 ^{1/2}	—
456,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niterói gold.....	650	198	—
249,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Fernambuco.....	200	—	—
253,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo e S. Amaro.....	200	—	—
278,000	do	6½	Vila Isabel.....	200	198	—
SHIPPING						
1,377,390	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	110 ^{1/2}	—
CENTRAL-SUDAN FAC-FORMICA						
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Pineiro.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quixianda.....	400	124	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	169	—
MILLIN						
2,000,000	Feb.—Ang.	7	Allianca.....	200	210	—
96,000	Jan.—July	8	Burberry.....	200	—	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bonfim.....	200	—	—
1,18,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	105	—
588,000	do	7½	Carneiro.....	200	110	400 100 —
600,000	do	7	Confidencial Industrial.....	200	100	—
1,450,000	Jan.—July	6	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	—
700,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Petrolifera.....	200	145	—
334,000	Jan.—July	7	Pão de Açucar.....	200	—	200
330,000	do	7	Kirk.....	200	—	—
350,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	S. Christovão.....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. João.....	200	145	—
262,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lazaro.....	200	—	—
7,97,000	do	7	Pérola de Alcantara.....	100	—	—
NIMOS						
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo [cont.].....	100	—	—
MINCERLANDIAU						
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Achitecture.....	100	80	—
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Companhia dos Engenhos, g.....	500	—	—
600,000	Feb.—July	8	Companhia do Pão de Acucar.....	200	—	—
300,800	do	8	Elefante e Pão de Chimbo.....	100	92 ^{1/2}	—
1,600,200	May—Sept.	6½	Docaas D. Pedro II.....	200	115	—
1,510,000	do	6½	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé.....	200	—	—
266,000	do	6	Lavagem Ind. do Rio.....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Oleo.....	200	183 ^{1/2}	—
800,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nova Industria.....	100	100 500	—
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Pão Inicial S. Theresa.....	100	90	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Serviços Minérios.....	200	190	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	98½	92 ½—" 94 "
13,564,000\$	Jan.—July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	93	91 ½—" 95 ½
4,747,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	do gold	£115 5	94 ½ " 100	95 000—" 100
5,500,000	May—Nov.	5	Credito Real de S Paulo	125\$	90 ½	85 00—" 90 00
			Predital	100	85	85 0—" 90 0

RAILWAYS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve final</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend final</i>	<i>Am. reserv.</i>	<i>Last date</i>	<i>Closing quartral</i>
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$		Barão de Minas.....	... 800\$	50\$		
4,000,000	800,000	23,667\$	Barão de Ararauna.....	... 800\$	200		
1,500,000	1,500,000	21,734	Léopoldina.....	3 100\$ - July 88	200	130,000	
50,000,000	50,000,000	40,520\$	Leopoldina.....	62 1/2 - Feb. 90	22,211,102	140,000	
			do the subsidiaries.....	12 1/2 - Aug. 89	...	21,000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	91,036	Macalé and Campos.....	3 100\$ - July 88	200	96,000	
290,000		8,520	Monte Cárlos.....	... 100\$	10		
3,000,000		600,000	Munambimbo.....	... 100\$	40		
3,000,000		600,000	Oeste de Minas.....	6 000 - Apr. 90	200	210,000	
14,000,000		159,883	Ilo 2 series.....	7 1/2 00 - Jan. 90	50*		
			do 2 series.....	7 1/2 00 - Jan. 90	50*		
			do the subsidiaries.....	... 100\$	20		
830,000		62,412	Rio das Flores.....	6 000 - May 89	200	165,000	
10,650,000	10,650,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio.....	10 000 - Jan. 90	200	150,000	
			do the subsidiaries.....	... 100\$	40	30,000	
30,000,000		5,000,000	Sapucahy.....	... 100\$	40	50,000	60
35,000,000		5,200,000	Sapucabana.....	3 100 - Dec. 88	200	67,000	66,000
			do prolongation.....	3 100 - Dec. 88	40	320,000	350,000
			do prolongation.....	6 1/2 00 - Feb. 89	200	85,000	81,000
			União Central do Brasil.....	... 100\$	42	42,000	40

MULLS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Lust value</i>	<i>Closing quotatio-</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	165,212\$	Allianz	168000-Jan. 90	200\$	330\$100	310\$000--
400,000	400,000	53,278	Bam Fin.	... Jan	200	200	198 000-205\$
3,000,000	3,000,000	562	Brazil Industrial	6 octo-Jan. 90	200	200 000	200 000
3,000,000	1,000,000	72,994	Brazileraileira	5 16--Jan. 90	200	200	200 000
1,000,000	600,000	4,312	Canaria	15 16--Jan. 90	200	210 000	210 000
1,200,000	350,000	..	Centro Industrial	15 16--Jan. 90	200	210 000	210 000
2,400,000	450,000	..	Corcovado	6 660-Jan. 90	100	120 000	120 000
400,000	80,000	..	Correio do Sul	... ..	40	..	..
250,000	250,000	..	D. I. Indal	... ..	200	220 000	220 000
6,000,000	6000,000	9,092	Industriais Minera	... ..	200	220 000	220 000
300,000	300,000	..	Industrial de Ouro Preto	... ..	120	15 000	15 000
200,000	375,000	..	Nacional do Sude	... ..	120	150 000	150 000
400,000	450,000	..	Pao Grande	12 octo-Jan. 89	200	160 000	160 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	33,000	Progresso Ind. do Brasil	9 000--July 89	200	170 000	170 000
3,000,000	600,000	65,147	Rink	1 050--Jan. 90	60	..	..
1,200,000	600,000	19,377	S. Christovao	1 1000--July 88	200	..	..
..	..	..	..	7 500--Jan. 90	180	214 000	214 000
1,000,000	348,000	..	S. Joao	2 150--Jan. 90	200	230 000	230 000
..	550,000	838	..	.. ..	160	..	..
..	331,000	..	S. Lazarro	7 500--July 89	200	210 000	210 000
1,750,000	750,000	31,718	..	.. ..	100	..	..
850,000	600,000	26,445	Tabacaria de Alcantara	.. Jan	90	200	..
..	..	..	Uma Ind. e Import	7 200-Jan. 90	200	..	..

BANKS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO						
10,000,000 \$ 5,000,000	2,000,000	Agricola do Brazil	1-300- Jan. 90	49\$	49,500	... 500
5,000,000	900,000	Anxurah	1-300- Jan. 90	100	150,000	140,000
8,000,000	800,000	do 2 series	1-300- Jan. 90	40	41,000	42,000
10,000,000	1,500,000	Brasilimache	1-300- Jan. 90	100	100,000	100,000
100,000,000	10,000,000	Brazil	1-300- Jan. 90	200	200,000	200,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do 2 series	1-300- Jan. 90	40	84,000	88,000
5,000,000	1,500,000	Gaua Credit Commercial	9-000- Jan. 90	100	113,000	100,000
3,000,000	600,000	Clases Laborantes .....	.....	100	.....	.....
12,000,000	4,500,000	L'olonizado e Agricola	8-000- Jan. 90	60	65,000	60,000
20,000,000	10,000,000	O'mental do Rio de Janeiro	10-000- Jan. 90	100	200,000	210,000
1,000,000	824,000	Comerciantes	8-000- Jan. 90	40	40,000	40,000
20,000,000	12,000,000	do 2 series	8-000- Jan. 90	30	30,000	30,000
8,000,000	1,000,000	Constructo do Brazil	10-000- Jan. 90	100	100,000	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Centro Popular	8-000- Apr. 90	40	10,500	10,500
20,000,000	2,500,000	Centro Real do Brasil	5-000- Jan. 90	200	200,000	200,000
1,000,000	2,440,000	do 2 series	5-000- Jan. 90	20	20,000	20,000
2,000,000	1,150,000	do comm. dep	5-000- Jan. 90	40	40,000	40,000
5,000,000	50,000	Dilecto	10-000- Jan. 90	200	270,000	285,000
10,000,000	6,000,000	Fazenda Litorânea Unida do Brasil	82- Nov. 90	50	50,000	50,000
1,000,000	52,700	Industria e Mercantil	8-000- Jan. 90	200	42,500	42,500
1,000,000	701,000	Intermediaria	500- Jan. 90	30	30,000	30,000
20,000,000	6,000,000	Latexum	3-000- Jan. 90	100	8,000	8,000
1,125,000	1,125,000	Liquorim	1-125- Jan. 90	40	40,000	40,000
50,000,000	10,000,000	Mercantil e Bovilian, Limitd	4-500- Apr. 90	100	95,000	95,000
30,000,000	20,000,000	Mercantil das Varigatas	7-500- Jan. 90	200	200,000	200,000
1,000,000	500,000	Nacional do Brasil (gold)	6-000- Jan. 90	100	92,000	92,000
111,000,000	111,000,000	Poim	1-111- Jan. 90	50	47,500	47,500
2,000,000	2,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	1-300- Jan. 90	200	110,000	110,000
20,000,000	1,050,000	Rio de Janeiro, Pernambucano	1-300- Jan. 90	200	124,000	124,000
14,000,000	1,050,000	Rio de Janeiro, Pernambucano	1-300- Jan. 90	200	130,000	130,000
14,000,000	1,050,000	Sul Americano	4-800- Apr. 90	40	43,000	43,000
		União de Ind. e Constr.	4-800- Apr. 90	40	45,000	46,000
PRAIA GRANDE						
1,050,000 \$ 1,050,000	205,512	Credit- Real S. Paulo	1-050- Jan. 90	50	62,000	62,000
1,050,000	750,000	do 2 series	1-050- Jan. 90	10	13,000	13,000
1,050,000	925,450	do comm. dep	6- 90- Jan. 90	10	10,200	10,000
1,050,000	1,000,000	Latexum	5-000- Jan. 90	100	12,000	12,000
2,050,000	2,050,000	Mercantil S. Paulo	1-205- Jan. 90	50	270,000	270,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	Populair	1-500- Jan. 90	50	100,000	100,000
1,050,000	1,000,000	Provincial, do S. Paulo	1-050- Jan. 90	50	50,000	50,000
3,000,000	1,000,000	Real S. Paulo	1-300- Jan. 90	50	100,000	100,000
5,000,000	1,000,000	S. Paulo	1-500- Jan. 90	50	100,000	100,000
2,050,000	1,000,000	S. Paulo, Central Minas	1-205- Jan. 90	50	100,000	100,000
5,000,000	1,000,000	Minas Gerais	8- 50- Jan. 90	100	70,000	70,000
2,050,000	2,050,000	Lermaut, do II	15-205- Jan. 90	200	240,000	240,000
1,050,000	1,000,000	União, Bahia	1-105- Jan. 90	40	40,000	40,000
8,000,000	8,000,000	Pernambucano .....	.....	40	40,000	40,000
5,000,000	1,000,000	Ucrânia Real, R. G. do Sul .....	.....	50	50,000	50,000

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
£695,000 5,000,000 20,000,000 673,440	£50,527 15; 5,000,000 2,000,000 673,440	£50,000 1,200,588 15	Amazon Steam Navigation Barreira de Navegação Lloyd Brasileiro S. João da Barra e Campos	75 bid - Dec. 89 \$1800 - Jan. 90 ... 7 000 - July 89	£12 10s 200\$... 200	97 500 370 000 ... 125 000	— — — — 96 800

INSURANCE.

Cryptofit	Cryptofit fund w/ Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Noninitial value	Last sub	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	20,441\$	Allianca.....	\$100 - Jan. 90	20\$	18,000\$
3,000,000	7,500,000	204,707\$	Argos, Fluminense	25,000 - Jan. 90	250	400,000
6,000,000	2,000,000	20,000\$	Atelcel.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	10	10,310
7,000,000	2,000,000	13,618\$	Bancaria.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	10	8,500 -
4,000,000	2,000,000	10,000\$	Bancomax.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	10	15,000
4,000,000	2,000,000	210,000\$	Brasileira.....	200 - Jan. 90	20	30,000
2,500,000	5,250,000	112,470\$	Confiança.....	200 - Jan. 90	125	170,000
4,000,000	5,250,000	520,000\$	Fundibank.....	200 - Jan. 90	100	130,000
2,500,000	5,250,000	150,800\$	Gerdau.....	4,000 - Jan. 90	20	130,000
3,000,000	5,250,000	117,713\$	Imbrisa.....	1,500 - Jan. 90	20	45,000 -
2,000,000	5,250,000	50,000\$	Integradeutsche.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	100	14,000
8,000,000	4,000,000	16,000\$	Integradeutsche.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	100	14,000
1,000,000	100,000	27,250\$	Ledubank.....	1,000 - Jan. 90	10	9,300
4,000,000	200,000	40,000\$	Nova Pimenteira.....	2,000 - Jan. 90	10	6,000
5,000,000	750,000	150,000\$	Pereira.....	3,000 - Jan. 90	5	5,000
5,000,000	250,000	250,000\$	Praematur.....	1,000 - July 89	20	30,000
		250,000\$	Prudential.....	2,000 - Jan. 90	20	40,000
		250,000\$	Valeo.....	2,000 - Jan. 90	20	40,000

WILSON LIBRARY

TRAMWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 12,300	Carris Urbano .....	... Apr. 90	200\$	250 \$000	245 \$00 - 145 \$00
9,700,000	\$ 9,700,000	\$ 8,000	Jardim Botânico	7 1/2 Apr. 90	200+	145 \$00	145 \$00 - 145 \$00
		\$ 4,180	Pernambuco	4 1/2 Mar. 90	100	90 \$00	90 \$00 - 85 \$00

CHARTERED MEMBER

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Capital	Cash in hand up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
100,000 ¹	100,000 ¹	...	Agro Colônia de Vassouras	....	200 ¹	150,000 ¹	—
800,000	800,000	...	Agric. S. Sebastião	....	200	200	200
7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Canal e Viação Fluminense	\$4000 Apr. 2000 Jan. 90	200	150	150	
750,400	765,400	20,000 ²	Cantagalo e P. Fluminense	1 600 ³ Jan. 90	100	4	4	
1,500,000	1,500,000	3,047	Centro e Lavoura	....	200	200	0-10
300,000	300,000	...	Companhia Industrial	....	200	200	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	5,000	Coronel	....	200	200	—
10,100,000	4,600,000	5,600	Deus D. Pedro II	3 300 Jan. 90	200	140,000	—	
200,000	120,000	...	do sub-subsidiaries	....	200	70	70
200,000	120,000	...	Elevador e Fábr. de Chumbo	4 10 ⁴ Jan. 90	200	200	200	
25,000	25,000	...	Fábrica de Cimento	2 100 Jan. 90	100	100	100	
10,000,000	4,500,000	50,000 ¹	Empreita de Obra Pública	10 00 ⁵ Jan. 90	200	180,000	—	
1,500,000	900,000	...	do 2 series	....	200	200	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	...	Fábrica de Biscoitos	....	100	100	100
220,000	220,000	2 10,000 ⁶	Ind. I.v. e Viação do Macacá	3 300 Jan. 90	200	47,000	—	
2,600,000	2,100,000	...	Industrial Fluminense (Kiosques)	....	200	200	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	...	Lavoura do Oeste	....	200	200	—
310,000	200,000	...	Nacional do Olho	....	200	200	—
410,000	410,000	...	Nova Indústria	....	40	40	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	...	do 2 series	....	200	200	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	253,040 ⁷	Panamby Agrícola Industrial	8 000 Apr. 90	200	200	50,000 ⁸	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Panamby Agrícola Industrial	6 000 Jan. 90	100	100	100	
670,000	670,000	...	Paráfaco de Cais	....	100	60,000	—
900,000	400,000	...	Saneamento do Rio	....	40	50,000	—
1,000,000	1,250,000	...	Serviços Marítimos	7 500 Apr. 90	200	200	—	
4,800,000	1,000,000	40,506 ⁹	S. Jerônimo mines	...	120	120	145	

